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5 November 1991
ENGLISH
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LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the following:

United States warplanes and fighters continue to violate Iraqi airspace. Up to the present, I have notified you daily of the details of these violations, but it appears that the United Nations is not capable of putting an end to the United States of America's continuous violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the violation of the sovereignty of a Member State.

These violations have assumed a "grave" character aimed at disseminating terror and alarm in the minds of Iraqi civilians, particularly children and women, since these aircraft break the sound barrier at very low altitudes over the towns and villages of Iraq, causing, in addition to terror and alarm, large-scale material damage to civilian houses and public buildings and the wounding of innocent people as a result of the smashing of glass and windows and the shaking of buildings.

For some time, United States warplanes taking off from airfields inside Turkish territory, have been violating Iraqi airspace in the governorates of Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa. During the past two months, they have been violating the airspace over Mosul almost daily at various altitudes. At 0942 hours on Wednesday, 30 October 1991, two United States F-16s flew very low at an altitude of 200 metres and broke the sound barrier over the city of Mosul, which caused breakage of glass in windows and the shaking of some buildings and stores and aroused terror among the children, in addition to the unfounded alarm that this violation aroused in civilian citizens. Other aircraft carried out 12 sorties over Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho, which continued until 0230 hours in the afternoon of the same day.

United States warplanes have continued to violate Iraqi airspace. At 0916, 0839, 0851, 0991, 0955, 1100 and 1135 hours on Friday, 1 November 1991, United States warplanes violated the airspace over the city of Mosul and its

suburbs and broke the sound barrier from time to time in an attempt to alarm the citizens on their day of rest and leisure. Great damage was done also to buildings and property, in particular the Nineveh Oberoi Hotel, which suffered great damage as a result of the low flights and the breaking of the sound barrier by the United States aircraft, inasmuch as the damage included the breakage of the building's windows and the smashing of a number of false ceilings, doors and electrical equipment. Initial estimates of the losses at this hotel are 80,000 dinars, in addition to other unlisted losses.

The disgraceful actions by the forces of the United States of America, which claims to be civilized and advanced and to protect human rights and defend the freedom of the individual, has created states of alarm, consternation and psychological unrest in children, the effects of which are immeasurable on the material scale. They also present a challenge to all religious values and customs because they present a challenge to the feelings of Muslims as they are performing their Friday prayers on the holy day which they reserve for worship. These violations have also created a state of sudden disruptions of traffic, leading to collisions.

The Iraqi Government, as it strongly condemns these crimes, calls on the international community, through the United Nations, to undertake to put a halt to them, in accordance with the prescriptions of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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6 November 1991
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NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note of 19 August 1991, has the honour to inform him of the following:

The Government of the Republic of Senegal continues to prohibit the sale or supply to Iraq of weapons or military equipment in conformity with the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions 699 (1991) and 700 (1991).

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to request that the note of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia handed to the Ambassador of Hungary at Belgrade on 5 November 1991 be circulated among Member States as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Note dated 4 November 1991 from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Embassy of Hungary at Belgrade

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary and, with reference to the note verbale of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary alleging that on 27 October 1991, an aircraft coming from Yugoslav territory violated Hungary's airspace and dropped a cluster bomb on the town of Barcs, has the honour to inform of the following.

After a thorough investigation, the competent officials of the Yugoslav National Army have ruled out any possibility that an aircraft of the Yugoslav Air Force violated Hungarian airspace and flew a combat mission over the border town of Barcs on 27 October 1991. The competent military officials have also stated that the Yugoslav National Army is in no possession of Swedish-made missiles (cluster bombs), which were fired on that occasion.

The Yugoslav authorities are agreed, if the Hungarian side deems it necessary, to set up a joint State or military commission of experts to investigate the circumstances surrounding this incident.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs wishes to bring to the attention of the Hungarian side once again that numerous violations of Yugoslav airspace committed by Hungarian aircraft continue and to express its expectation that Hungary will take appropriate measures to discontinue such practices. On 18 and 24 October 1991, the Federal Secretariat intervened officially with the Hungarian authorities because of these violations and the illegal shipments of arms and military equipment from Hungary to Yugoslavia and cited specific examples of such activities, which are in violation of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), paragraphs 6 and 7.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary the assurances of its high consideration.

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General Assembly Security Council

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8 November 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 14, 48, 59, 60, 62 and 68
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addresssed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Declaration of Non-nuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiative, made on 8 November 1991 by His Excellency Roh Tae Woo, President of the Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 14, 48, 59, 60, 62 and 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chang Hee ROE
Ambassador

ANNEX

Declaration of Non-nuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiatives made on 8 November 1991 by the President of Korea

This morning, I am going to announce an important decision to help build a durable structure of peace on the Korean Peninsula and in North-East Asia.

In the process of removing the legacies of the Cold War and in efforts to build a world of peace, many courageous and previously unimagined initiatives are being taken around the world today.

Not only have the former adversaries joined hands but they vow friendship and cooperation for a better future for all mankind. What is more, epoch-making measures are being taken to reduce all weapons of mass destruction, which threaten to destroy human civilization in an instant.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are in the process of reducing and dismantling nuclear weapons on a large scale, and international negotiations are currently under way at Geneva to completely eliminate chemical weapons, which could inflict indiscriminate killing on a massive scale.

Looking at these global waves of reconciliation and cooperation, there are those who mistakenly believe that threats of confrontation have disappeared from our own land also. Unfortunately, however, a situation that is unique in the world and is quite inconsistent with the tides of history persists on the Korean Peninsula.

At a time when reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons are being carried out worldwide, North Korea shows no sign of giving up its efforts to build nuclear weapons, while reneging on its professed duties as a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It has been well documented that North Korea also manufactures, and has a stockpile of, chemical-biological weapons.

As is well known, there has been a tragic fratricidal war in Korea and, subsequently, intense military confrontation and arms race ensued on the Korean Peninsula for almost four decades. Under these circumstances, North Korea's development of nuclear weapons has to be a matter of grave concern, and it will escalate the Korean question into an entirely new dimension. Indeed, nuclear weapons in North Korean hands would be so dangerous and destabilizing that they would not only threaten the very survival of our nation, but could in an instant shatter the peace in North-East Asia and the world.

It is for these reasons that the gravely worried international community joins us in our concerted efforts to deter North Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

In my address to the United Nations General Assembly last September, I made it clear that I was prepared to discuss with North Korea the nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula as soon as North Korea would sign the nuclear safeguards agreement, renounce the development of nuclear weapons and agree on inter-Korean military confidence-building measures.

And yet, rather than positively respond to my proposals, North Korea continues to evade its inernational duties on account of groundless charges and excuses.

In an effort to initiate the resolution of nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula and in my earnest desire to bring about a durable structure of peace on our land, I have come to an important decision and have determined to take steps to carry it out.

Reaffirming our commitment to the cause of peace and in order to eliminate from our land all chemical-biological weapons and to secure a non-nuclear Korean Peninsula, I declare the following to be our policy:

First, the Republic of Korea will use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, and will not manufacture, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons.

Second, the Republic of Korea will continue to submit to comprehensive international inspection all nuclear-related facilities and materials on its territory in compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and with the nuclear safeguards agreement it has concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency under the Treaty, and will not possess nuclear fuel reprocessing and enrichment facilities.

Third, the Republic of Korea aspires for a world of peace free of nuclear weapons as well as all weapons of indiscriminate killing; and we will actively participate in international efforts towards a total elimination of chemical-biological weapons and observe all international agreements thereon.

We will faithfully carry out this non-nuclear, no chemical-biological weapons policy.

Now, there can be no reason or justification for North Korea to develop nuclear weapons or evade international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

I strongly call upon North Korean authorities to immediately take steps corresponding to my declaration today.

Just as the Republic of Korea has done, North Korea also should renounce unequivocally the possession of nuclear reprocessing and enrichment facilities.

As soon as North Korea takes these steps, beginning with the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement, we will initiate bilateral discussions on other military-security issues, including the nuclear issue, and seek to resolve them through high-level South-North talks.

Any and all issues pertaining to the Korean Peninsula should be resolved through direct inter-Korean negotiations in a spirit of self-reliance.

Consequently, I call upon North Korea in the name of 70 million fellow Koreans to abandon immediately the attempt to develop nuclear weapons so that together we may open a new era of peace on the Korean Peninsula, having secured a land free of nuclear weapons.

Prior to the enunciation of our policy today, the Government has very carefully examined its possible impact on national security. My decision is based on a firm assessment that our national security will continue to remain solid.

It is sincerely hoped that North Korea will accurately evaluate current international realities and decide to join us in our common efforts to eliminate the sources of national tragedy and to achieve national harmony and peaceful unification.